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# CHAIN SAMPLING INSPECTION PLANS--ChSP-0,4 AND CHSP-1,4

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## INTRODUCTION

This report extends the work on two-stage chain sampling inspection plans to those included in the subsets designated ChSP-0,4 and ChSP-1,4; i.e., plans with acceptance numbers of $C_1, C_2$ = 0,4 and 1,4. The format is the same as the preceding Technical Report No. N-22[1], which presented similar information on the subsets, ChSP-0,3 and ChSP-1,3. Earlier reports, Nos. N-20[2] and N-21[3], contain the general description of the plans and the theoretical development as well as results on the subsets, ChSP-0,1, and ChSP-0,2, ChSP-1,2, respectively.

## EVALUATING OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

In this section Markov chains are presented for the following five sampling plans selected from those that have been evaluated:

| Plan | $k_1$, | $k_2$; | $C_1$, | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 1, | 2; | 0, | 4 |
| (2) | 1, | 2; | 1, | 4 |
| (3) | 1, | 3; | 0, | 4 |
| (4) | 2, | 3; | 0, | 4 |
| (5) | 2, | 3; | 1, | 4 |

* This report is based in part on work being done in preparation of a doctoral thesis at Rutgers--The State University.

An algebraic solution for $P_a$, the proportion of lots expected to be accepted, is given for plan (1) by solving the Markov chain for the limiting probability of the rejection (R) state.

Plan (1): 1,2; 0,4

State at ith trial

| State at (i-1)st trial | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | $P_3$ | $P_4$ | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{4} P_i$ |
| 1 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | $P_3$ | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{3} P_i$ |
| 2 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | · | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i$ |
| 3 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 4 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | $1 - P_0$ |
| R | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | $1 - P_0$ |

Fig. 1. Markov Chain for ChSP-0,4 Plan: $(k_1,k_2;\ C_1,C_2 = 1,2;\ 0,4)$

Proceeding as in former reports[1,2], the solution of the limiting probability of state "R" from which $P_a$ is obtained is as follows:

$$P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_R = 1 \tag{1}$$

$$P_0 = P_0 \tag{2}$$

$$P_1 = P_1P_0 + P_1P_1 + P_1P_2 + P_1P_3 \tag{3}$$

$$P_2 = P_2P_0 + P_2P_1 + P_2P_2 \tag{4}$$

$$P_3 = P_3P_0 + P_3P_1 \tag{5}$$

$$\rho_4 = P_4\rho_0 \tag{6}$$

Combining (2), (3), (4), and (5) results in the following:

$$\rho_1 = \frac{P_0P_1+P_0P_1P_3-P_0P_1P_2P_3}{1-P_1-P_2-P_1P_3+P_1P_2P_3} \tag{7}$$

Combining (1), (3), (6), and (7) leads to,

$$\rho_R = 1 - P_0P_4 - \frac{P_0+P_0P_3-P_0P_2P_3}{1-P_1-P_2-P_1P_3+P_1P_2P_3} \tag{8}$$

from which we get,

$$\rho_a = (P_0+P_0P_3+P_0P_4+P_0P_1P_4+ P_0P_2P_3+ P_0P_2P_4+ P_0P_1P_3P_4-P_0P_1P_2P_3P_4)/ (1-P_1-P_2-P_1P_3+P_1P_2P_3) \tag{9}$$

Plan (2): 1,2; 1,4

State at ith trial

| State at (i-1)st trial | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | $P_3$ | $P_4$ | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{4} P_i$ |
| 1 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | $P_3$ | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{3} P_i$ |
| 2 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | · | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i$ |
| 3 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 4 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | $1 - P_0$ |
| R | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | $1 - \sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |

Fig. 2. Markov Chain for ChSP-1,4 Plan: $(k_1,k_2;\ C_1,C_2 = 1,2;\ 1,4)$

Plan (3): 1,3; 0,4

State at ith trial

| State at (i-1)st trial | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 | 02 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 22 | 03 | 30 | 13 | 31 | 04 | 40 | R0 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | $P_4$ | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{4}P_i$ |
| 01 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3}P_i$ |
| 10 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3}P_i$ |
| 11 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 02 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 20 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 12 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 21 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 22 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 03 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 30 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 13 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 31 | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 04 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 40 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| R0 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | $P_4$ | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{4}P_i$ |
| R | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | $1-P_0$ |

Fig. 3. Markov Chain for ChSP-0,4 Plan: $(k_1,k_2;\ C_1,C_2 = 1,3;\ 0,4)$

Plan (4): 2,3,; 0,4

State at ith trial

| State at (i-1)st trial | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 | 02 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 22 | 03 | 30 | 13 | 31 | 04 | 40 | R0 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | $P_4$ | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{4} P_i$ |
| 01 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3} P_i$ |
| 10 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3} P_i$ |
| 11 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i$ |
| 02 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i$ |
| 20 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2} P_i$ |
| 12 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 21 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 22 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 03 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 30 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1} P_i$ |
| 13 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 31 | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 04 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 40 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| R0 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| R | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | $1-P_0$ |

Fig. 4. Markov Chain for ChSP-0,4 Plan: $(k_1,k_2;\ C_1,C_2 = 2,3;\ 0,4)$

Plan (5): 2,3; 1,4

State at ith trial

| State at (i-1)st trial | 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 | 02 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 22 | 03 | 30 | 13 | 31 | 04 | 40 | R0 | R1 | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | $P_4$ | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{4}P_i$ |
| 01 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3}P_i$ |
| 10 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | $P_3$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{3}P_i$ |
| 11 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 02 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 20 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | $P_2$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{2}P_i$ |
| 12 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 21 | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 22 | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 03 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 30 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| 13 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 31 | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 04 | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| 40 | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| R0 | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |
| R1 | · | · | $P_0$ | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $1-P_0$ |
| R | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | $P_0$ | $P_1$ | $1-\sum_{i=0}^{1}P_i$ |

Fig. 5. Markov Chain for ChSP-1,4 Plan: $(k_1,k_2;\ C_1,C_2 = 2,3;\ 1,4)$

## DISCUSSION OF OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

Again, as in N-22[1], operating characteristics for four different sample sizes (n = 10,20,50 and 100) for a wide range of ChSP-0,4 and ChSP-1,4 sampling plans are presented in the Appendix . The OC curves for each sample size are presented on a single page. Each of Figs. 6,7,8 and 9 contains three sets of OC curves, one for each of three values of $k_2$($k_2$ = 2,3 and 5). The OC curves are of Type B*, based on probabilities of sampling from a process.

The OC curves for ChSP-0,4 and ChSP-1,4 are completely analogous to those of ChSP-0,3 and ChSP-1,3 as well as ChSP-0,2 and ChSP-1,2 presented in Technical Report Nos. N-22[1] and N-21[2] respectively. Again there are close similarities in the effects of changes in the parameters $k_1$, $k_2$, and n; hence they will only be summarized here.

### Effect of $k_1$

This is shown for each $k_2$ within each of the individual charts e.g., Figs. 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 for n = 10. The range in $k_1$ is normally from 0 to $k_2$-1. However the curve for $k_1$ = 0 has been shown for $k_2$ = 2 only. These curves consistently result in poor discrimination between good and bad quality. The $k_1$ = 1, $k_2$ = 5 curve for $C_1$ = 1, $C_2$ = 4 has also been omitted. Increasing $k_1$ has the effect of tightening (i.e. lowering) the OC curves, again more so for ChSP-0,4 than for ChSP-1,4.

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* See Reference (4), pp. 56-60.

Effect of $k_2$

This effect is shown between the three charts on a single page for each n, e.g. between Figs. 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 for n = 10. Three values of $k_2$ i.e., $k_2$ = 2,3 and 5 are shown. In general, increasing $k_2$ also has the effect of tightening the OC curves.

Effect of n

Again as in ChSP-0,2 and 1,2 as well as ChSP-0,3 and 1,3, there is a close similarity in the patterns of the ChSP-0,4 and 1,4 plans for different sample sizes as can be seen among Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9. In presenting the OC curves for n = 100 in Fig. 9, a double horizontal scale, fraction defective, p, and number defective, pn, has again been used. For binomial sampling these OC curves provide suitable approximations for sample sizes of n = 50 and larger by using the lower or pn scale. For Poisson sampling Fig. 9 is applicable for all sample sizes.

COMPARISON OF ChSP-0,4, ChSP-1,4 AND OTHER ChSP PLANS

On each of the charts of the four figures are shown the ChSP-0,3, ChSP-0,2 and ChSP-0,1 plans having the stated chart-values of $k_2$ and having $k_1 = k_2 - 1$. In each case these curves are shown by solid lines and are the last three numbered curves of each set, ChSP-0,3, ChSP-0,2 and ChSP-0,1 respectively. Also shown on each chart, with a thin dashed line, is the OC curve for the single sampling plan: given sample size, n, and c = 0. This is again shown for reference purposes.

These new charts indicate that the ChSP-0,4 plans are even more effective in adding a swelling on the underlying OC curve of the c = 0 plan than the corresponding 0,3, 0,2 and 0,1 plans. How this swelling increases by going successively from a 0,1 to a 0,2 and to a 0,3 and now to a 0,4 plan,

can be seen, for example on each chart by comparing the plans having $k_1 = k_2 - 1$. The improvement in the "operating ratio," O.R., is again roughly comparable to that obtained in single sampling by going to a larger acceptance number, c; in this case from c = 1, c = 2 and c = 3 to c = 4.

The relationship between ChSP-1,4 and ChSP-1,3 (See Reference 1) is shown graphically for one case only--n = 100, $k_1 = 1$, $k_2 = 2$ in Fig. 9.1.

## REFERENCES

1. Stephens, K. S. and H. F. Dodge, "Chain Sampling Inspection Plans--ChSP-0,3 and ChSP-1,3, "Rutgers University Statistics Center, Technical Report No. N-22, December, 1965.

2. Dodge, H. F. and K. S. Stephens, "A General Family of Chain Sampling Inspection Plans," Rutgers University Statistics Center, Technical Report No. N-20, December 30, 1964.

3. Stephens, K. S. and H. F. Dodge, "Chain Sampling Inspection Plans--ChSP-0,2 and ChSP-1,2," Rutgers University Statistics Center, Technical Report No. N-21, May, 1965.

4. Dodge, H. F. and H. G. Romig, Sampling Inspection Tables, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2nd Edition, 1959.

## Appendix: Operating Characteristic Curves for ChSP-0,4 and ChSP-1,4 Plans

OC curves for the following chain sampling plans are presented here.

Figs. 6-9 give OC curves for sample sizes, 10, 20, 50 and 100 respectively.

| Figs. 6.1-9.1 | | | | Figs. 6.2-9.2 | | | | Figs. 6.3-9.3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3* | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 3** | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3** | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 2** | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2** | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3** |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 1** | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1** | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2** |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1** |

* This ChSP-1,3 plan is presented in Fig. 9.1 only for n = 100 in order to show the typical effect of changing from a 1,3 to a 1,4 plan.

** These ChSP-0,3, 0,2 and 0,1 plans along with the single sampling plans for c = 0 are presented for comparison with the ChSP-0,4 and ChSP-1,4 plans.

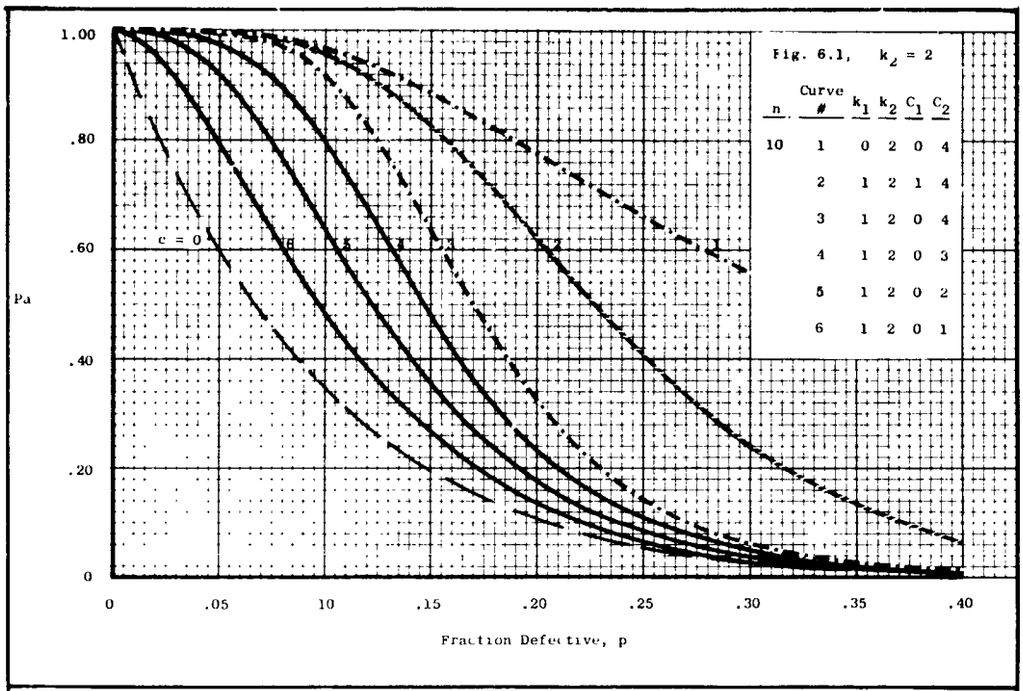



Fig. 6.1, $k_2 = 2$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

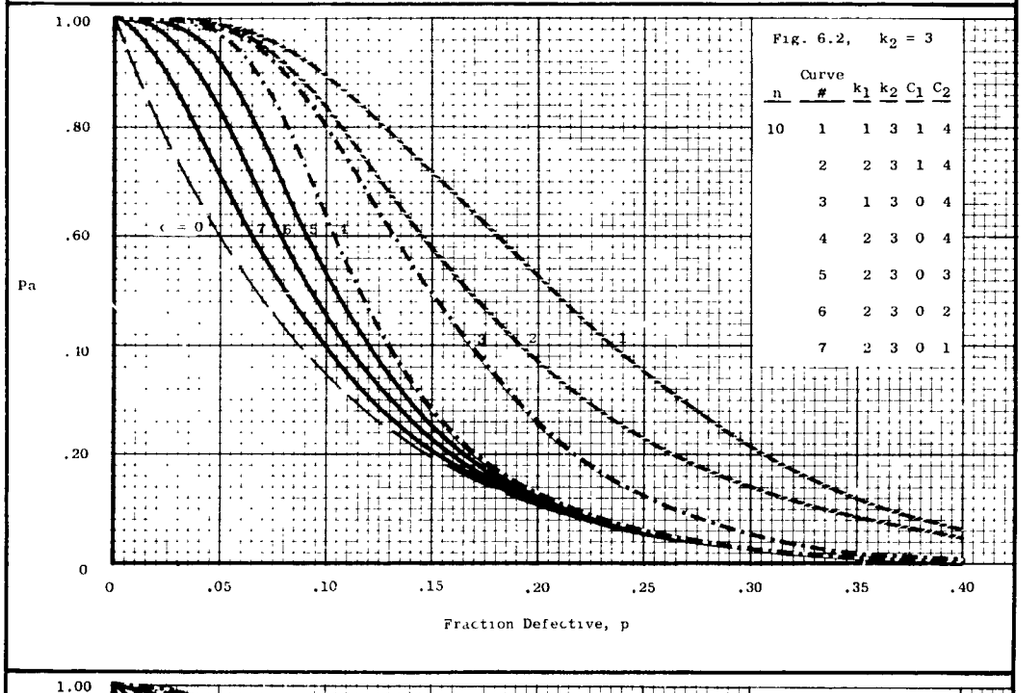



Fig. 6.2, $k_2 = 3$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

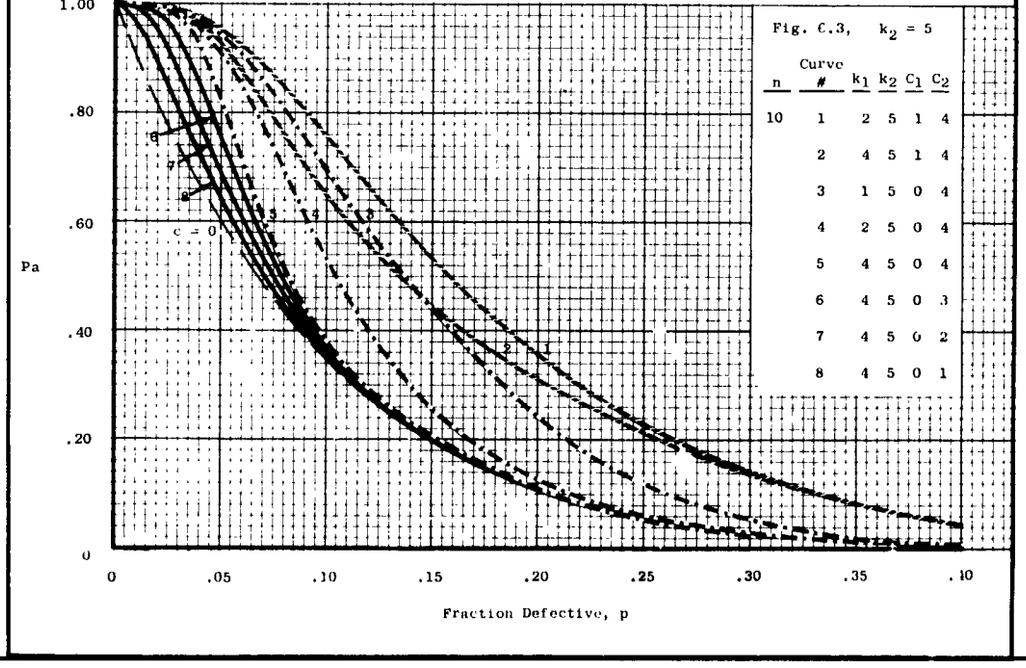
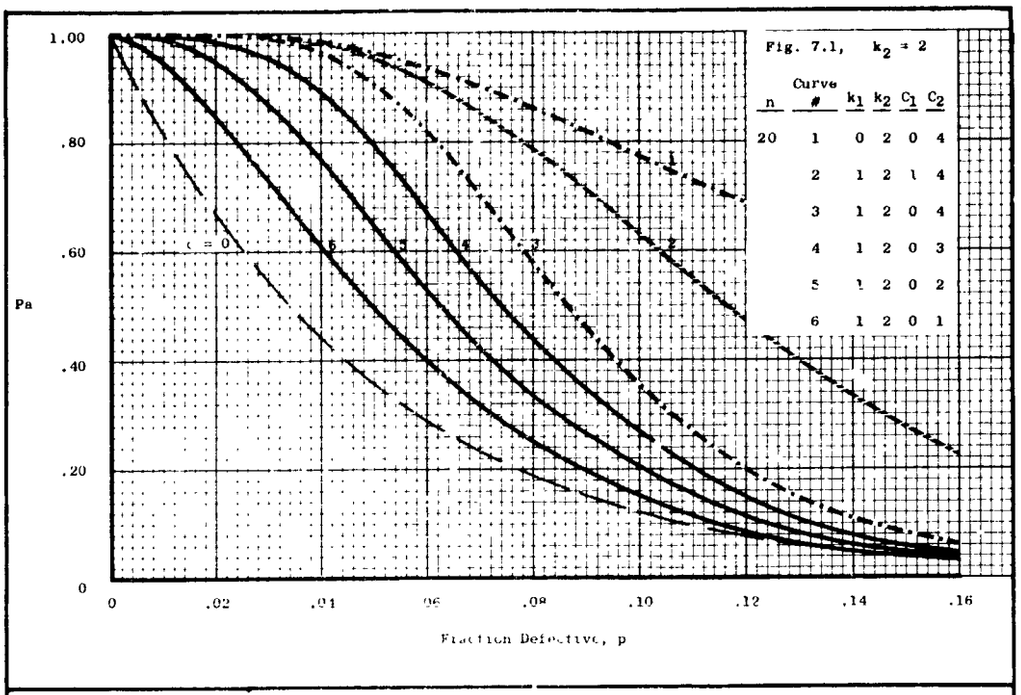
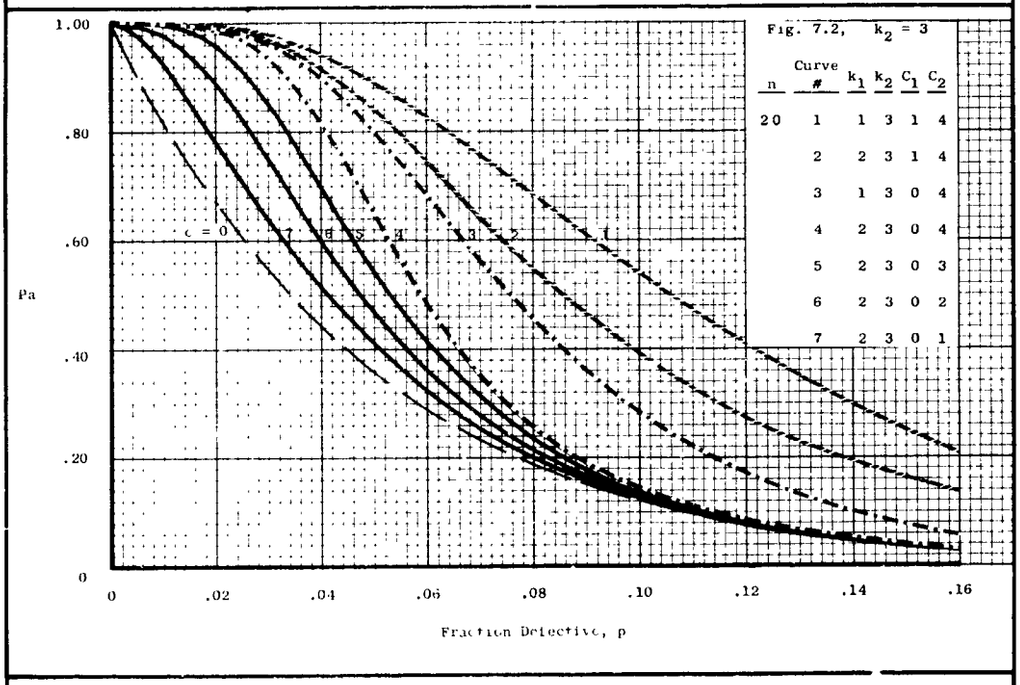



Fig. 6.3, $k_2 = 5$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 |



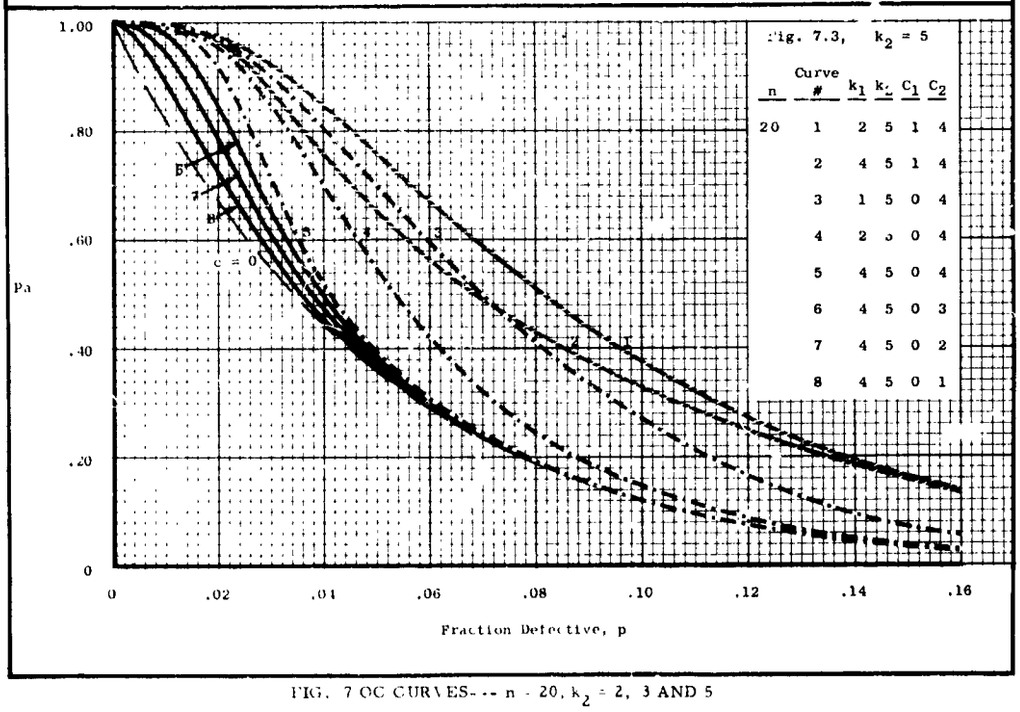




FIG. 7 OC CURVES--- n - 20, $k_2$ = 2, 3 AND 5

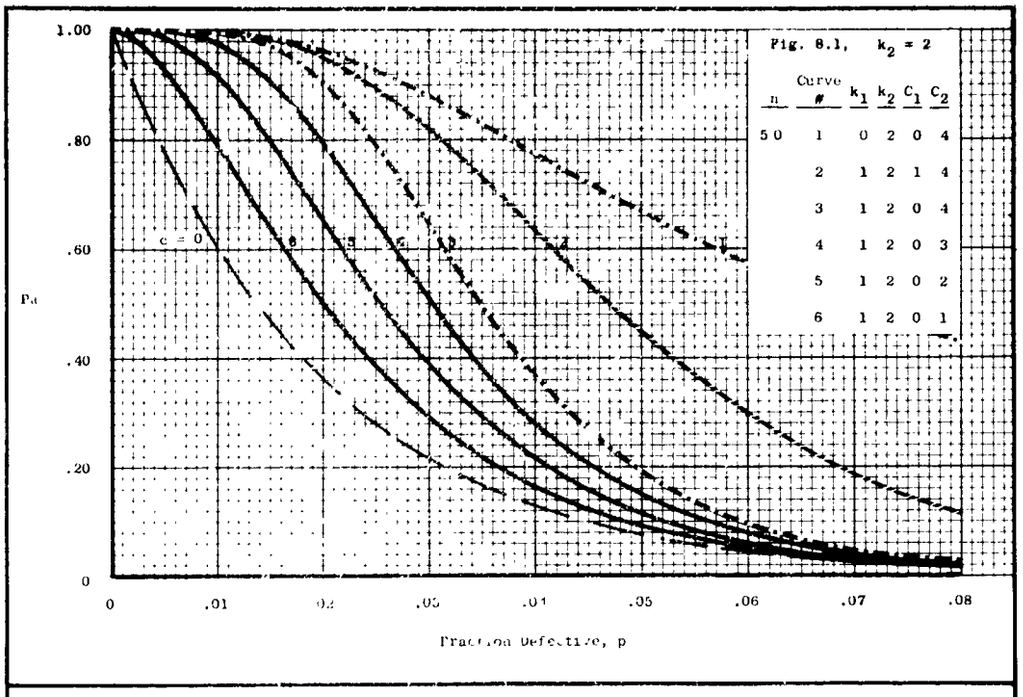



Fig. 8.1, $k_2 = 2$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

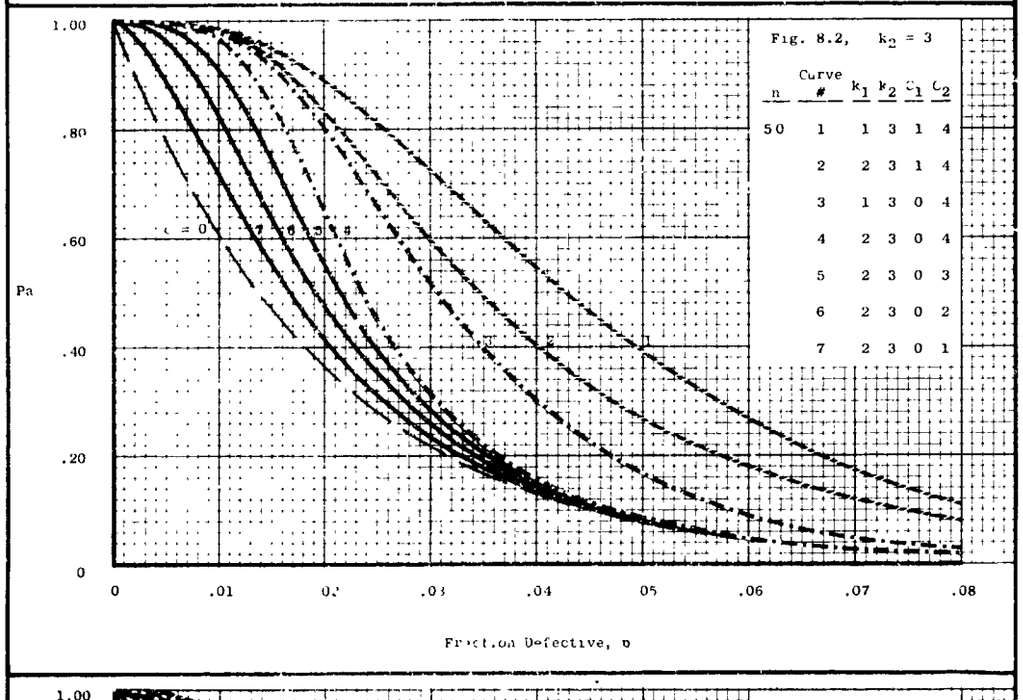



Fig. 8.2, $k_2 = 3$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

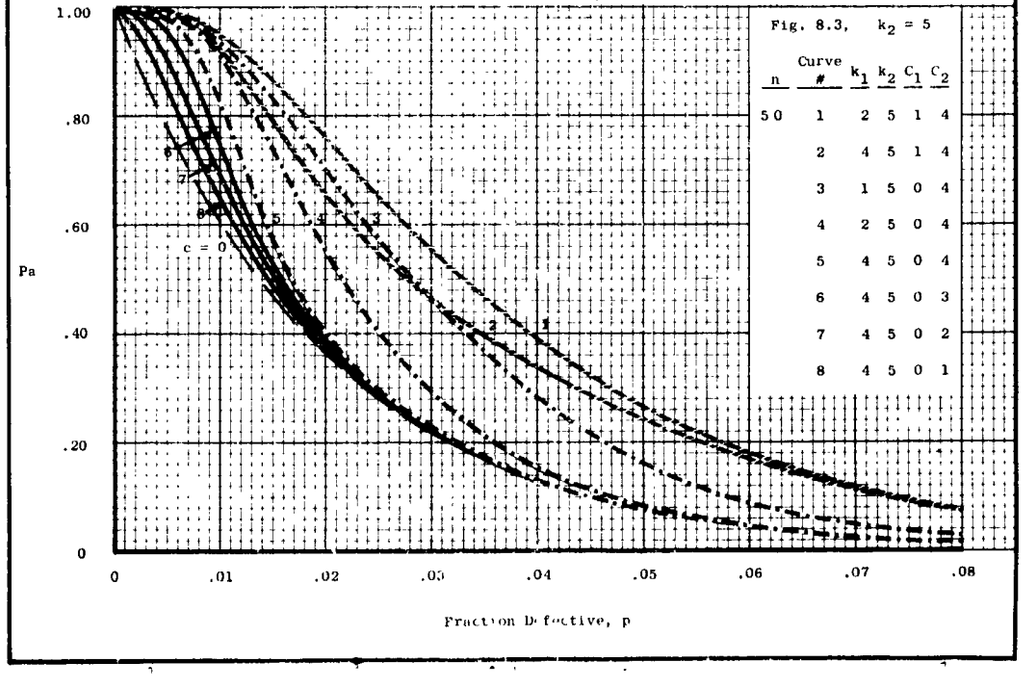
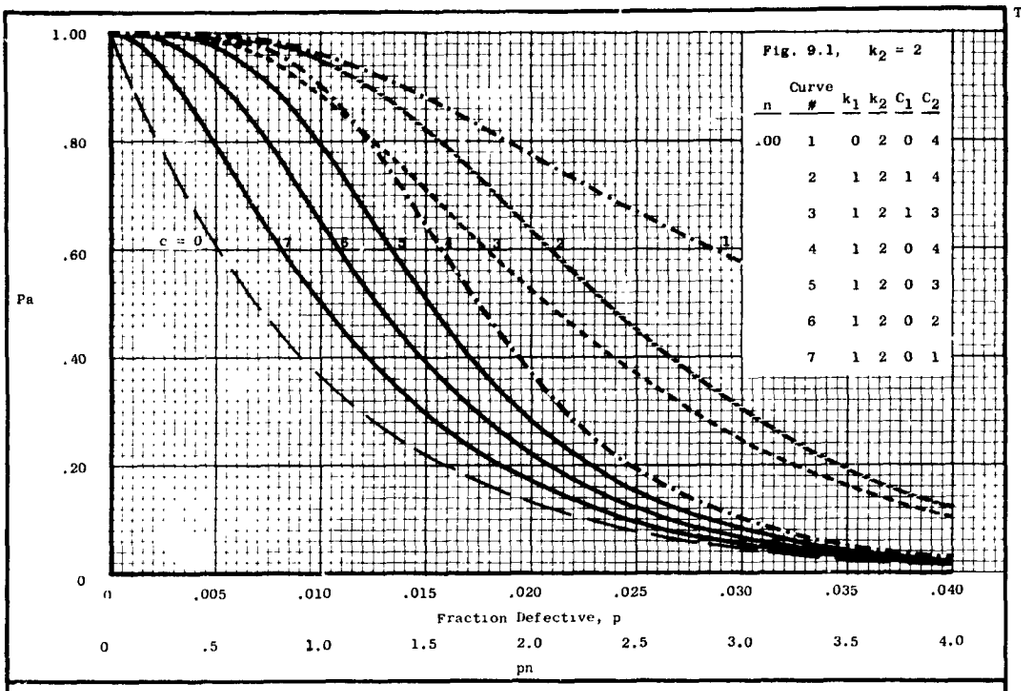
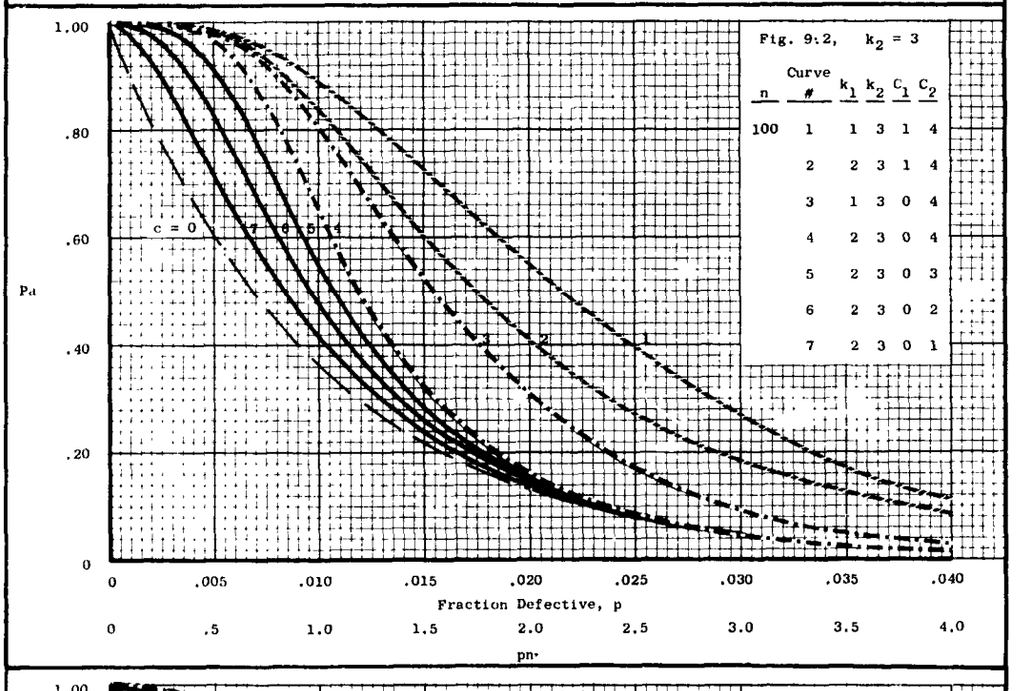



Fig. 8.3, $k_2 = 5$

| n | Curve # | $k_1$ | $k_2$ | $C_1$ | $C_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 |



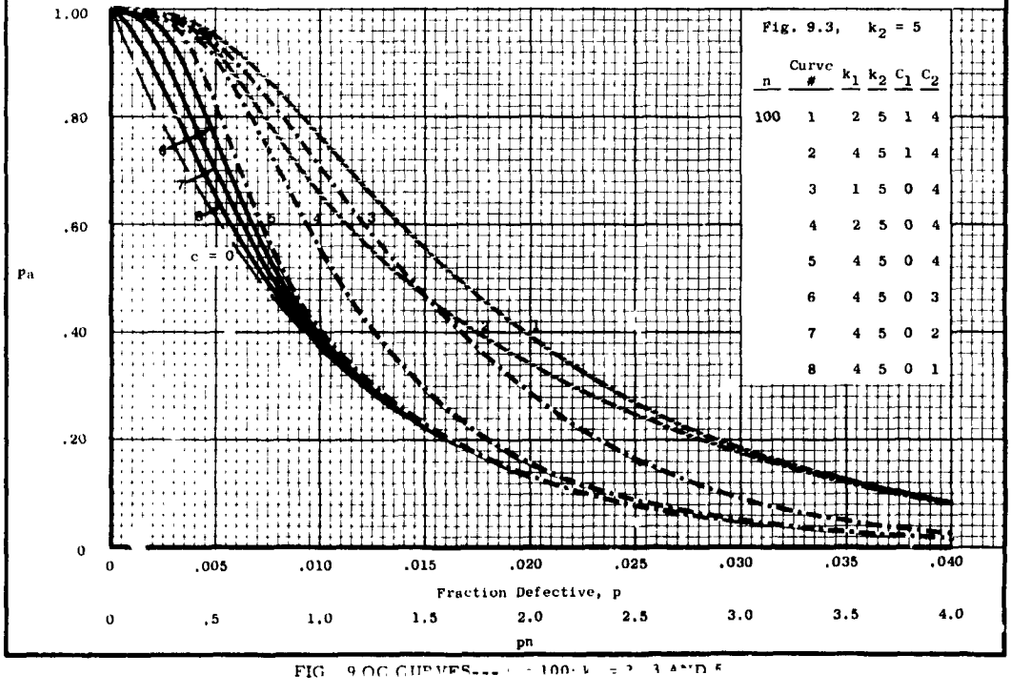




FIG 9 OC CURVES--- - 100; k = 2, 3 AND 5